

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SANITARY HANDLING AND CONTROL OF HIDES, SKINS, FLESHINGS, HIDE CUTTINGS, PARINGS, GLUE STOCK, HAIR, WOOL, AND OTHER ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS, AND HAY AND STRAW OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

Effective February 1, 1934

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 27, 1933.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1903, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes" (32 Stat. 791), the following regulations are issued for the purpose of preventing the introduction of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest from foreign countries into the United States.

For purposes of identification these regulations are designated as B.A.I. Order 341. The regulations heretofore issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject, under date of May 3, 1932, effective October 1, 1932, and designated as B.A.I. Order 335, are hereby revoked, to take effect on February 1, 1934, on and after which date the regulations herein prescribed shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.



H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 1.—Definitions

Whenever in these regulations the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Department: United States Department of Agriculture.

Bureau: The Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Chief of bureau: Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Inspector: An inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Consular officer: A consular officer of the United States of America.

Approved warehouse: A warehouse having facilities approved by the Bureau for the handling and storage, apart from other merchandise, of restricted import products.

Approved chlorinating equipment: An equipment approved by the Bureau as efficient for the disinfection of effluents against anthrax.

Approved sewerage system: A drainage system equipped and operated so as to carry and dispose of sewage without endangering livestock through the contamination of streams or fields and approved by the Bureau.

Animal byproducts: Hides, skins, hair, wool, glue stock, bones, hoofs, horns, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, blood meal, meat meal, tankage, or other parts or products of equines, ruminants, and swine unsuitable for human consumption.

Pickled hides and skins: Hides and skins which have been pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels or casks while still wet with such solution.

Hog hair: The soft and finer hair obtained from swine.

Hog bristles: The stiff hair obtained from the backs and necks of swine.

Camel hair: The hair or wool obtained from camels, dromedaries, alpacas, vicunas, or other animals of the family Camelidae.

Glue stock: Dried blood or blood albumin, fleshings, hide cuttings, and parings, tendons, or other parts of animal carcasses.

Bone meal: Ground or crushed animal bones.

Blood meal: Dried blood of animals.

Meat meal or tankage: The rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals.

Hay and straw: Dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grain, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.

Chaff: Small cut or broken particles of hay or straw.

Regulation 2.—Country of Origin

No products or materials specified in these regulations shall be imported into the United States, unless there be shown upon the consular invoice, or in some other manner satisfactory to the Chief of Bureau, the name of the country of origin of such product or material, provided that the country of origin shall be construed to mean (a) in the case of an animal byproduct, the country in which such product was taken from an animal or animals, and (b) in the case of other materials, the country in which such materials were produced.

Regulation 3.—Byproducts from Diseased Animals Prohibited

No animal byproduct taken or removed from an animal affected with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest shall be imported into the United States.

Regulation 4.—Importations from Canada

No requirement or condition of the following regulations shall be construed to apply to products or materials specified in this order, originating in Canada and imported directly therefrom into the United States. Such products and materials not originating in but imported into the Dominion of Canada from another foreign country may be imported therefrom into the United States without compliance with the following regulations, when accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian in the employ of and receiving a salary from the Canadian Government stating that they have been imported into Canada in full compliance with the Canadian regulations, provided such Canadian regulations are found by the Bureau to be the substantial equivalent of those contained in this order.

Regulation 5.—Hides and Skins

SECTION 1. Untanned hides of cattle, buffalo, and horses or other equines, and untanned calfskins, goatskins, swineskins, or sheepskins which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (e) following shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with section 2 of this regulation after arrival at the port of entry.

(a) Hides and skins may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate signed by a consular officer showing that the hides and skins covered by the invoice specified in said certificate were taken from animals in a section of the country of origin in which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, anthrax is not prevalent and neither foot-and-mouth disease nor rinderpest exists; or

(b) Hard, dried hides and skins may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate signed by a consular officer showing that the hides and skins covered by the invoice specified in said certificate were taken from animals in a section of the country of origin in which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, anthrax is not prevalent; or

(c) Abattoir hides and skins taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection in a country¹ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to

¹ Names of countries of this character will be furnished upon request.

assure that they have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to further assure the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of such national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein-described hides or skins were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest; or

(d) Hides and skins may be imported without other restriction if shown, upon inspection by an inspector or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels or casks while still wet with such solution; or

(e) Hides and skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been treated with lime in such manner and for such period as to have become dehaired and to have reached the stage of preparation for immediate manufacture into products ordinarily made from rawhide.

SEC. 2. Hides and skins offered for importation into the United States which have not met the conditions or requirements of section 1 of this regulation shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(1) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment discharging drainage into an approved sewerage system or having an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however*, That under special circumstances the Chief of Bureau may permit the shipment of such hides and skins to tanneries not so connected or equipped, subject to disinfection by such method or methods as he may prescribe: *Provided, also*, That upon special permission of the Chief of Bureau such hides or skins may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond, and under the supervision of a Bureau inspector: *And provided further*, That I.T. or in-bond shipments of hides or skins may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of a Bureau inspector at said port, to another port in the United States for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section;

(2) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival, or in case of I.T. or in-bond shipments, mentioned in paragraph 1 of this section, from the interior port, to the establishment in cars or trucks, or, when especially permitted by the Bureau in vessel compartments, with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department which shall not be broken except by Bureau inspectors or other persons authorized by the Chief of Bureau so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid, and with other freight, when packed in tight cases or unbroken casks acceptable to the Bureau inspector in charge at the port of entry; and

(3) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of a Bureau inspector in a manner approved by the Chief of Bureau to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest and the discharge of anthrax-infected effluents.

NOTE.—Certificates required by this and other regulations should be issued in triplicate, 1 copy to accompany invoice to consignee, 1 copy to accompany invoice to collector of customs at port of entry, and 1 copy to accompany vessel transporting the merchandise.

Regulation 6.—Wool, Hair, and Bristles

SECTION 1. Wool, mohair, horsehair, cattle hair, camel hair, goat hair, hog hair, and hog bristles which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (h) following shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with section 2 of this regulation after their arrival at the port of entry: *Provided however*, That no bloodstained wool, hair, or bristles shall be imported under any condition:

(a) Clipped mohair or clipped wool taken from healthy live animals may be imported without other restriction if unmixed with other hair or wool of any kind; or

(b) Clipped horsehair taken from healthy live horses may be imported without other restriction if free from tangled or matted hair; or

(c) Abattoir pulled wool and mohair taken from sheep or goats or hair taken from cattle or hair or bristles from swine slaughtered under national government inspection in a country² and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest and to further assure the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein-described wool, hair, or bristles were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest; or

(d) Pulled wool or hair may be imported without other restriction if removed from skins or hides following immersion in a preparation of lime.

(e) Scoured wool or mohair (including carbonized wool, wool waste, laps, noils, and tops) may be imported without other restriction if shown to have reached the stage of preparation for immediate manufacture into yarn, textiles, or other finished products; or

(f) Wool, hair, or bristles from a disinfecting station of a national government, methods of disinfection at which have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be imported without other restriction, if accompanied by a certificate of the director or other accredited official of such station showing that said wool, hair, or bristles covered by the consular invoice specified in said certificate have been subjected to the scouring and disinfecting process required at such station for the disinfection of wool or hair; or

(g) Hair and bristles which have been washed and thoroughly cleaned, and fully bleached or dyed hair or bristles, may be imported without other restrictions.

(h) Unprocessed hog hair or bristles may be imported without other restriction if originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

SEC. 2. Wool, hair, and bristles offered for importation into the United States which have not met the conditions or requirements of section 1 of this regulation shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(1) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment discharging drainage into an approved sewerage system or having an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however*, That under special circumstances the Chief of Bureau may permit shipments of wool, hair, or bristles to establishments not so connected or equipped subject to disinfection by such method or methods as he may prescribe: *Provided, also*, That upon special permission by the Chief of Bureau such wool, hair, or bristles may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further*, That I.T. or in-bond shipments of wool, hair, or bristles may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port in the United States for consumption entry, subject to the other provisions of this section;

(2) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival, or in case of I.T. or in-bond shipments, mentioned in paragraph 1 of this section, from the interior port to the establishment, in cars or trucks or, when especially permitted by the Bureau, in vessel compartments, with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department which shall not be broken except by Bureau inspectors or other persons authorized by the Chief of Bureau so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid, and with other freight, when packed in tight cases acceptable to an inspector; and

(3) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Chief of Bureau to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest and the discharge of anthrax-infected effluents.

² See footnote 1.

Regulation 7.—Glue Stock

SECTION 1. Glue stock shall not be imported into the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 2. Glue stock which meets the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (c) following may be imported into the United States without other restriction:

(a) If it be shown upon inspection by an inspector at the port of entry or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector to have been properly treated (1) by heat, (2) by acidulation, or (3) by soaking in a milk of lime or a lime paste; or

(b) If it be shown upon inspection by an inspector at the port of entry or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector to have been dried so as to render each piece of the hardness of a sun-dried hide; or

(c) If taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection in a country^a and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to further assure the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel. Said glue stock, however, shall be accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country showing that the therein-described glue stock was taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

SEC. 3. Glue stock offered for importation into the United States which has not met the conditions or requirements of section 2 of this regulation shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(1) It shall be consigned from a coast or border port of arrival to an establishment discharging drainage into an approved sewerage system or having equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: *Provided, however,* That under special circumstances the Chief of Bureau may permit shipments of glue stock to establishments not so connected or equipped subject to disinfection by such method or methods as he may prescribe: *Provided, also,* That upon special permission by the Chief of Bureau glue stock may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: *And provided further,* That I.T. or in-bond shipments of glue stock may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival with the approval of an inspector at said port to another port in the United States for consumption entry, subject, after arrival at the latter port, to the other provisions of this section.

(2) It shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival, or, in case of I.T. or in-bond shipments, mentioned in paragraph 1 of this section, from the interior port, to the establishment in cars or trucks, or, when especially permitted by the Chief of Bureau, in vessel compartments, with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by Bureau inspectors or other persons authorized by the Chief of Bureau so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid, and with other freight, when packed in tight cases or unbroken casks acceptable to an inspector at port of entry; and

(3) It shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Chief of Bureau to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest and the discharge of anthrax-infected effluents.

Regulation 8.—Bones, Horns, and Hoofs

SECTION 1. Bones, horns, and hoofs of equines, ruminants, and swine shall not be imported into the United States except in compliance with the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 2. Clean, dry bones, horns, and hoofs that are free from pieces of hide, flesh, and sinews may be imported into the United States without other restriction.

SEC. 3. Bones, horns, and hoofs offered for importation into the United States which do not meet the conditions or requirements of section 2 of this regulation

^a See footnote 1.

shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment having facilities for their disinfection or their conversion into products customarily made from bones, horns, or hoofs: *Provided, however*, That I.T. or in-bond shipments of bones, horns, or hoofs may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port in the United States for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section;

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival, or in case of I.T. or in-bond shipments, mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section, from the interior port, to the establishment in cars or trucks with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by Bureau inspectors or other persons authorized by the Chief of Bureau so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or unbroken casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry; and

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and the bags, burlap, or other containers thereof shall be disinfected by heat or otherwise, as directed by the Chief of Bureau, before leaving the establishment, or burned at the establishment.

Regulation 9.—Animal Stomachs

Stomachs or portions of the stomachs of ruminants and swine, other than those imported for food purposes under the meat-inspection regulations of the Department, shall not be imported into the United States, without permission from the Chief of Bureau and subject to such restrictions as he may deem necessary in each instance of any such importation.

Regulation 10.—Glands, Ox Gall, and Like Materials

SECTION 1. Ductless and other glands, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials taken from cattle, other domestic ruminants, and swine for use in the manufacture of pharmaceutical and other products, which do not meet conditions or requirements specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) following, shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with section 2 of this regulation:

(a) Such glands or materials may be imported without other restriction if originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest; or

(b) Such materials may be imported without other restriction, if accompanied by the certificate of a consular officer showing that in process of preparation the particular product was subjected to a temperature of not less than 165° F. (73.9° C.).

SEC. 2. Products specified in this regulation which have not met the requirements of section 1 of this regulation shall be imported only upon special permission from the Chief of Bureau and shall be handled and manufactured at an establishment and in a manner approved by him. The containers shall be destroyed or disinfected as prescribed by the Chief of Bureau.

Regulation 11.—Fertilizers

SECTION 1. Dried blood or blood meal for use as fertilizer which does not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of section 2 following shall not be imported into the United States.

SEC. 2. Bone meal, horn meal, hoof meal, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, tankage, and similar products for use as fertilizers, which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) following shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this regulation after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Products specified in this regulation originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without further restriction; or

(b) Products specified in this regulation may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by the certificate of a consular officer showing that, in the process of manufacture, the particular product was subjected to a temperature of not less than 165° F. (73.9° C.); or

(c) Dried blood or blood meal, bone meal, horn meal, hoof meal, and meat meal or tankage produced from animals slaughtered under national government inspection in a country⁴ and in an abattoir in which is maintained an inspection service found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such products were obtained from materials removed from animals found at the time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, and also to assure the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel may be imported without further restrictions if they are accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of said national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such government showing that the therein-described product was obtained from materials taken from animals slaughtered in such abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

SEC. 3. Products specified in section 2 of this regulation offered for importation into the United States which have not met the conditions or requirements of said section 2, together with the bags or containers thereof, shall be quarantined or disinfected at the port of entry or otherwise handled as directed by the Chief of Bureau.

Regulation 12.—Bone Meal, Blood Meal, and Blood Albumin for Industrial Uses

SECTION 1. Bone meal, blood meal, and blood albumin for use in the industrial arts which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in either paragraph (a) or (b) following shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with section 2 of this regulation after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Products specified in this regulation originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without further restriction; or

(b) Products specified in this regulation may be imported without other restriction, if shown by the certificate of a consular officer or in some other manner satisfactory to an inspector at the port of entry to have been heated in process of preparation to a temperature of not less than 165° F. (73.9° C.).

SEC. 2. Products specified in this regulation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of section 1 shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment equipped for their proper handling and manufacture and approved by the Chief of Bureau. The products and their containers, from arrival at the port of entry until the products are manufactured, shall be transported and handled in such manner as the Chief of Bureau may direct to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Regulation 13.—Animal Manure

Manure of horses, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine shall not be imported into the United States except upon permission from the Chief of Bureau first had and obtained and subject to such restrictions as he may deem necessary in each instance of any such importation: *Provided, however,* That manure produced by animals while in transit to the United States shall be subject only to the requirements of the Department regulations governing the importation of domestic livestock and other animals into the United States.

Regulation 14.—Animal Byproducts for Use as Feeding Materials

SECTION 1. Dried blood or blood meal, tankage, and other animal materials for use in whole or in part in the feeding of livestock which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in paragraph (a) or (b) following, shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with section 2 of this regulation after their arrival at the port of entry: *Provided, however,* That dried blood or blood meal which does not meet the conditions or requirements specified in paragraph (a) or (b) following shall not be imported into the United States:

⁴ See footnote 1.

(a) Products enumerated in this regulation may be imported without disinfection or compliance with the other restrictions specified therein, if originating in, and shipped directly from, a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

(b) Dried blood or blood meal, meat meal, or tankage and other like materials shown by the certificate of a consular officer to have been subjected in the process of manufacture to a temperature of not less than 165° F. (73.9° C.) may be imported from any country without disinfection.

SEC. 2. Products specified in section 1 of this regulation, except dried blood and blood meal offered for importation into the United States, which have not met the conditions or requirements of said section 1, when unloaded and landed shall be handled as directed by the Chief of Bureau and shall be stored and held in quarantine for a period of not less than 90 days at a place and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

Regulation 15.—Cloth and Burlap Meat Covers Prohibited

No cloth or burlap which has been used to cover fresh or frozen meats originating in any country declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest shall be imported into the United States.

Regulation 16.—Hay, Straw, and Chaff

SECTION 1. Hay, straw, and chaff which do not meet the conditions or requirements of either paragraph (a) or (b) following shall not be imported into the United States except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with section 2 of this regulation after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hay, straw, and chaff may be imported without other restriction, if originating in and shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

(b) Hay and straw packing materials may be imported into the United States without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate of a consular officer in accordance with form (I) or form (II) following, or if certificate of the shipper as specified in form (III) following appears on the consular invoice: *Provided*, That in the case of goods unaccompanied by a consular invoice, a certificate, form (III), appearing on the commercial invoice will be acceptable:

(I) I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hay} \\ \text{straw} \end{array} \right\}$ used as packing material for the merchandise described in the attached certificate of origin and covered by invoice no. — has been disinfected prior to use as such packing material by placing it loosely in a tight compartment and subjecting it to the action of live steam, maintaining in all parts of the compartment a temperature of not less than 185° F. (85° C.) for a period of at least 10 minutes.

(II) I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hay} \\ \text{straw} \end{array} \right\}$ used as packing material for the merchandise described in the attached certificate of origin and covered by invoice no. — has been disinfected prior to use by placing it loosely in a tight compartment having a temperature of not less than 65° F. (19° C.) and spraying over and into the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hay} \\ \text{straw} \end{array} \right\}$ 10 fluid ounces of formaldehyde solution (containing not less than 37 percent formaldehyde by weight) for each 1,000 cubic feet of space in the compartment, which was immediately closed in a manner to prevent the escape of the formaldehyde vapor, and kept closed for not less than 8 hours.

(III) I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the merchandise covered by this invoice was packed at the factory or establishment of ----- and that all $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hay} \\ \text{straw} \end{array} \right\}$ used in packing the said merchandise was obtained from the disinfecting station at ----- methods of disinfection at which have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. Products specified in section 1 of this regulation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of said section 1 shall be handled and treated in the following manner upon arrival at the port of entry:

(1) Hay, straw, and chaff packing materials shall be burned or disinfected at the expense of the importer or consignee in the manner and at the time directed by the Chief of Bureau.

(2) Hay and straw for use as feeding materials, bedding, or other similar purposes shall be stored at the port of entry and held in quarantine for a period of not less than 90 days in a place approved by the Chief of Bureau, and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

Regulation 17.—Methods for Disinfection of Hides, Skins, and Other Materials

Hides, skins, and other materials required by these regulations to be disinfected shall be subjected to disinfection by methods found satisfactory and approved from time to time by the Chief of Bureau.

Regulation 18.—Placarding Cars and Marking Billing

SECTION 1. Transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of all cars carrying import products or materials moving under restriction, other than those contained in tight cases or casks, durable placards not less than 5½ by 6 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in boldface letters not less than 1½ inches in height the words "Restricted import product." These placards shall also bear the words "Clean and disinfect this car." Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall have the words "Restricted import product, clean and disinfect car", plainly written or stamped upon its face. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation have not been affixed to each car, or the billing has not been marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the billing marked by the initial or connecting carrier, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and each car placarded as herein specified from the time such shipment leaves the port of entry until it is unloaded at final destination and the cars are cleaned and disinfected as required by regulation 19.

SEC. 2. If it is necessary to unload en route any of the materials or products transported in a placarded car as provided in section 1 of this regulation, the car from which the transfer is made and any part of the premises in or upon which the product or material may have been placed in the course of unloading or reloading shall be cleaned and disinfected by the transportation company, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 19, and the transportation company shall immediately report the matter, by telegraph, to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D.C. Such report shall include the following information: (a) Nature of emergency; (b) place where product or material was unloaded; (c) original points of shipment and destination; and (d) number and initials of the original car, and number and initials of the car into which the product or material is reloaded in case the original car is not used.

Regulation 19.—Disinfection of Cars, Boats, Other Vehicles, Yards, and Premises

SECTION 1. Cars, boats, other vehicles, yards, and premises which have been used in the transportation, handling, and storing of restricted import products or materials, other than those contained in tight cases or casks, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Bureau at the time and in the manner provided in sections 2 and 3 of this regulation. Except as hereinafter provided in these regulations, cars, boats, and other vehicles required by this regulation to be cleaned and disinfected, shall not be moved in interstate or foreign commerce until they have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Bureau in accordance with sections 2 and 3 of this regulation.

SEC. 2. Cars required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be so treated by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however,* That when the products or materials are destined to points at which an inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Bureau is not maintained or where proper facilities cannot be provided, the transportation company shall seal, bill, and forward the cars in which the products or materials were transported to a point to be agreed upon between the transportation company and the Bureau, and the transportation company shall there clean and disinfect the said cars under the supervision of the Bureau.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 1. Cars required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other

refuse therefrom and destroy by burning or other approved methods, clean the exterior and interior of the cars, and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surface of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

Par. 2. Boats required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse from the decks, compartments, and all other parts of the boat used for the transportation of the products or materials covered by these regulations, and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and destroy the litter and other refuse by burning or by other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the said decks, compartments, and other parts of the boat with a permitted disinfectant.

Par. 3. Buildings, sheds, and premises required by these regulations to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy the same by burning or other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

PERMITTED DISINFECTANTS

SEC. 4. Paragraph 1. The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(a) "Saponified cresol solution" at a dilution of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(b) Liquefied phenol (liquefied carboic acid) at a dilution of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(c) Chloride of lime (U.S.P. strength, 30 percent available chlorine) at a dilution of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

Par. 2. The use of saponified cresol solution as a disinfectant is permitted only when it shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) The formula of the product shall employ not less than 28 percent by weight of linseed oil or soybean oil or mixtures thereof, or the chemically equivalent proportion of the fatty acids derived from either or both of these oils. Either caustic potash, caustic soda, or a mixture of caustic potash and caustic soda may be used to form the soap. The cresol used must be at least 95 percent pure, and enough of this commercial grade of cresol (cresylic acid) must be employed in compounding the disinfectant to bring the actual amount of cresol in the finished product up to 50 percent.

(b) The product shall remain a homogeneous liquid when cooled to 32° F. It shall contain substantially no free oil, fatty acid, or excess alkali. It shall be readily soluble in cold distilled water; the solution shall be practically clear and shall contain no globules of undissolved oil or cresylic acid.

(c) Manufacturers wishing to offer saponified cresol solution as indicated above for use in official disinfection must first submit to the Bureau a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(d) To prevent confusion, each product must bear a distinctive trade name or brand together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor.⁵

Regulation 20.—Territorial Possessions

These regulations shall be applicable to all the products and materials specified in this order which are offered for entry into the United States from any place under the jurisdiction of the United States to which the animal-quarantine laws of this country do not apply.

APPENDIX

LAW UNDER WHICH THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS ARE MADE

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes. (32 Stat. 791.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and

⁵ Employees of the Bureau will be informed in Service and Regulatory Announcements, or otherwise, of the trade names of saponified cresol solutions permitted to be used in official disinfection.

other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other livestock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections four and five of an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals", approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (twenty-third United States Statutes, thirty-one), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other livestock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas or splenic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals, so inspected and certified, may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

SEC. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

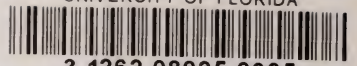
Approved February 2, 1903.

LAW UNDER WHICH NAMES OF INFECTED COUNTRIES ARE DECLARED

AN ACT TO provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes.
Approved June 17, 1930. (46 Stat. 689.)

SEC. 306. (a) *Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease*.—If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in any foreign country, he shall officially notify the Secretary of the Treasury and give public notice thereof, and thereafter, and until the Secretary of Agriculture gives notice in a similar manner that such disease no longer exists in such foreign country, the importation into the United States of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants, or swine, or of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, or pork, from such foreign country, is prohibited.

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